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PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/ VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

GENERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION'S SOLA ELECTRIC FACILITY ELK GROVE VILLAGE, ILLINOIS

ILD 092 430 719 FINAL REPORT

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement
Washington, DC 20460

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dynamac Corporation (Dynamac), performed a preliminary assessment and visual site inspection (PA/VSI) to identify and assess the existence and likelihood of releases from solid waste management units (SWMU) and other areas of concern (AOC) at General Signal Corporation's (GSC), Sola Electric (Sola) facility in Elk Grove Village, Illinois. This summary highlights the results of the PA/VSI and the potential for releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents from SWMUs and AOCs identified. In addition, a completed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Preliminary Assessment Form (EPA Form 2070-12) is included as Attachment A to assist in prioritization of RCRA facilities for corrective action.

Beginning in 1960, Sola manufactured transformers, ballasts, and power conditioning equipment and welded printed circuit boards. The facility stopped manufacturing transformers and ballasts in the late 1960s and stopped welding printed circuit boards in the early 1980s. The facility currently manufactures power conditioning equipment and conducts repairs on used transformers, ballasts, and power conditioning equipment returned to the facility by customers. Sola currently employs 220 people. At the time of the VSI, the facility was in the process of moving manufacturing and repair operations to another Sola facility located in Alabama.

Sola generates hazardous wastes, nonhazardous wastes, and nonhazardous special wastes. The facility generates the following hazardous wastes: combined paint/spent solvent waste containing xylene, toluene, and methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (F003, F005, D001, D035); waste paint filters containing MEK (D035); solid paint waste (D001); varnish sludge containing spent acetone and spent xylene (F003, D001); waste batteries containing acid and lead (D002, D008), and waste phosphate sludge (D002). Nonhazardous wastes generated at the facility are scrap metal and non PCB-containing capacitors. The nonhazardous special waste generated at the facility is PCB-containing capacitors. In addition, the facility generated two one-time wastes including solder flux (D001) and a nonhazardous potting compound.

From 1960 to 1987, Sola generated waste 1,1,1 trichloroethane (TCA) (F002, D001) and still bottoms (F002) from cleaning printed circuit boards and reclaiming waste TCA at the facility. The facility also generated solder dross (nonhazardous special waste) from the welding operations at the facility prior to 1989.

Available file information does not indicate when Sola submitted a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity to the EPA. In 1980, Sola submitted a Part A permit application (Part A) to the EPA identifying the facility as a generator and storage facility. The Part A identified the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) as having a container storage capacity (S01) of 8,800 gallons.

Sola submitted a closure plan for the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) to the IEPA on March 21, 1990. The IEPA approved the facility's closure plan on June 8, 1990 and conducted a closure verification inspection at the facility on December 7, 1990. On January 2, 1991, the IEPA approved the closure of the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) and withdrew the facility's Part A. The facility has been regulated as a large-quantity generator since that time.

The PA/VSI identified the following ten SWMUs and one AOC at the facility:

Solid Waste Management Units

1. Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum
2. Paint Vault
3. Paint Filter Roll-Off
4. Containerized Waste Storage Area
5. Scrap Metal Hopper
6. Scrap Metal Roll-off
7. Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area
8. Solvent Still Area
9. Solder Dross Bucket
10. Former Storage Area

Area of Concern

1. Stained Surface Soils

The potential for a release to ground water, surface water, on-site soils or air from facility SWMUs is low. SWMUs 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 manage waste in closed containers that are located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. SWMUs 3 and 6 manage non-volatile wastes in steel roll-offs that are located outdoors on a concrete slab. SWMU 10 has been inactive since 1990 and underwent IEPA-approved RCRA clean closure in 1991. There is no documentation of a release to the environment from any facility SWMUs.

During the VSI, Dynamac observed an area of Stained Surface Soils (AOC 1) on the south side of the facility, near a pipe connected to two No. 2 fuel oil underground storage tanks (UST). The stain measured approximately 18 feet by 8 feet and appeared to be a result of spilled fuel oil from pipes connected to the USTs. According to facility representatives, the USTs are checked daily with a volume monitoring gauge and there has been no evidence of a loss. Sola is planning on removing the USTs in the summer of 1992.

There are no sensitive environments located at the Sola facility. Sensitive environments within two miles of the Sola facility include approximately 25 wetland areas ranging in size from approximately one acre to ten acres in size. The nearest wetland area

is located less than one-half mile northwest of the facility. This wetland area is approximately one acre in size with more than 30 percent of that area supporting non-woody emergent vegetation.

Information on surficial aquifers and depth to ground water was not available in Federal, state or facility files at the time of the PA/VSI. Ground water is not used as a drinking water supply in Elk Grove Village. Elk Grove Village obtains drinking water from surface water intakes located in Lake Michigan. There are no operating ground water wells in Elk Grove Village, therefore a release to ground water from the facility would not be likely to impact human or environmental receptors.

Dynamac recommends that the facility conduct soil sampling in the vicinity of the AOC for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX), polynuclear aromatic compounds (PNAs), and any hazardous constituents generated or managed at the facility.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (PRC), received Work Assignment No. C05087 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Contract No. 68-W9-0006 (TES 9) to conduct preliminary assessments (PA) and visual site inspections (VSI) of hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities in EPA Region 5. PRC assigned Dynamac Corporation (Dynamac), its TES 9 subcontractor, to conduct the PA/VSI for General Signal Corporation's (GSC), Sola Electric (Sola) facility located in Elk Grove Village, Illinois.

As part of the EPA Region 5 Environmental Priorities Initiative, the RCRA and CERCLA programs are working together to identify and address RCRA facilities that have a high priority for corrective action using applicable RCRA and CERCLA authorities. The PA/VSI is the first step in the process of prioritizing facilities for corrective action. Through the PA/VSI process, enough information is obtained to characterize a facility's actual or potential releases to the environment from solid waste management units (SWMU) and areas of concern (AOC).

A SWMU is defined as any discernible unit at a RCRA facility in which solid wastes have been placed and from which hazardous constituents might migrate, regardless of whether the unit was intended to manage solid or hazardous waste.

The SWMU definition includes the following:

- RCRA-regulated units, such as container storage areas, tanks, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, landfills, incinerators, and underground injection wells

- Closed and abandoned units

- Recycling units, waste water treatment units, and other units that EPA has generally exempted from standards applicable to hazardous waste management units

- Areas contaminated by routine and systematic releases of wastes or hazardous constituents. Such areas might include a wood preservative drippage area, a loading-unloading area, or an area where solvent used to wash large parts has continually dripped onto soils.

An AOC is defined as any area where a release to the environment of hazardous waste or constituents has occurred or is suspected to have occurred on a non-routine and nonsystematic basis. This includes any area where such a release in the future is judged to be a strong possibility.

The purpose of the PA is as follows:

- Identify SWMUs and AOCs at the facility.
- Obtain information on the operational history of the facility.
- Obtain information on releases from any units at the facility.
- Identify data gaps and other informational needs to be filled during the VSI.

The PA generally includes review of all relevant documents in files located at state offices and at the EPA Region 5 office in Chicago.

The purpose of the VSI is as follows:

- Identify SWMUs and AOCs not discovered during the PA.
- Identify releases not discovered during the PA.
- Provide a specific description of the environmental setting.
- Provide information on release pathways and the potential for releases to each medium.
- Confirm information obtained during the PA regarding operations, SWMUs, AOCs, and releases.

The VSI includes interviewing appropriate facility staff, inspecting the entire facility to identify all SWMUs and AOCs, photographing all SWMUs, identifying evidence of releases, initially identifying potential sampling locations, and obtaining all information necessary to complete the PA/VSI report.

This report documents the results of the PA/VSI of the Sola facility located in Elk Grove Village, Illinois, EPA ID No. ILD 092 430 719. The PA was completed on March 25, 1992. Dynamac gathered and reviewed information from files at the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) Springfield, Illinois, office and from EPA Region 5 RCRA files.

Valerie Farrell and Joseph Weslock of Dynamac conducted the VSI on April 23, 1992. The VSI included an interview with Ronald Schriner, Manager of Manufacturing Engineering and Unit Environmental Coordinator for Sola. The VSI also included a walk-through inspection of the facility. Dynamac observed ten SWMUs and one AOC during the VSI.

Dynamac completed EPA form 2070-12 using information gathered during the PA/VSI. This form is included in Attachment A. The VSI is summarized and 11 inspection photographs are included in Attachment B. Field notes from the VSI are included in Attachment C.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

This section describes the facility's location, past and present operations (including waste management practices), waste generating processes, history of documented releases, regulatory history, environmental setting, and receptors.

2.1 FACILITY LOCATION

The Sola facility is located at 1717 Busse Road in Elk Grove Village, Cook County, Illinois (latitude 42° 00' 00" N and longitude 87° 57' 30" W), as shown in Figure 1 (Sola, 1980). The facility occupies 8.9 acres in a mixed commercial/industrial area.

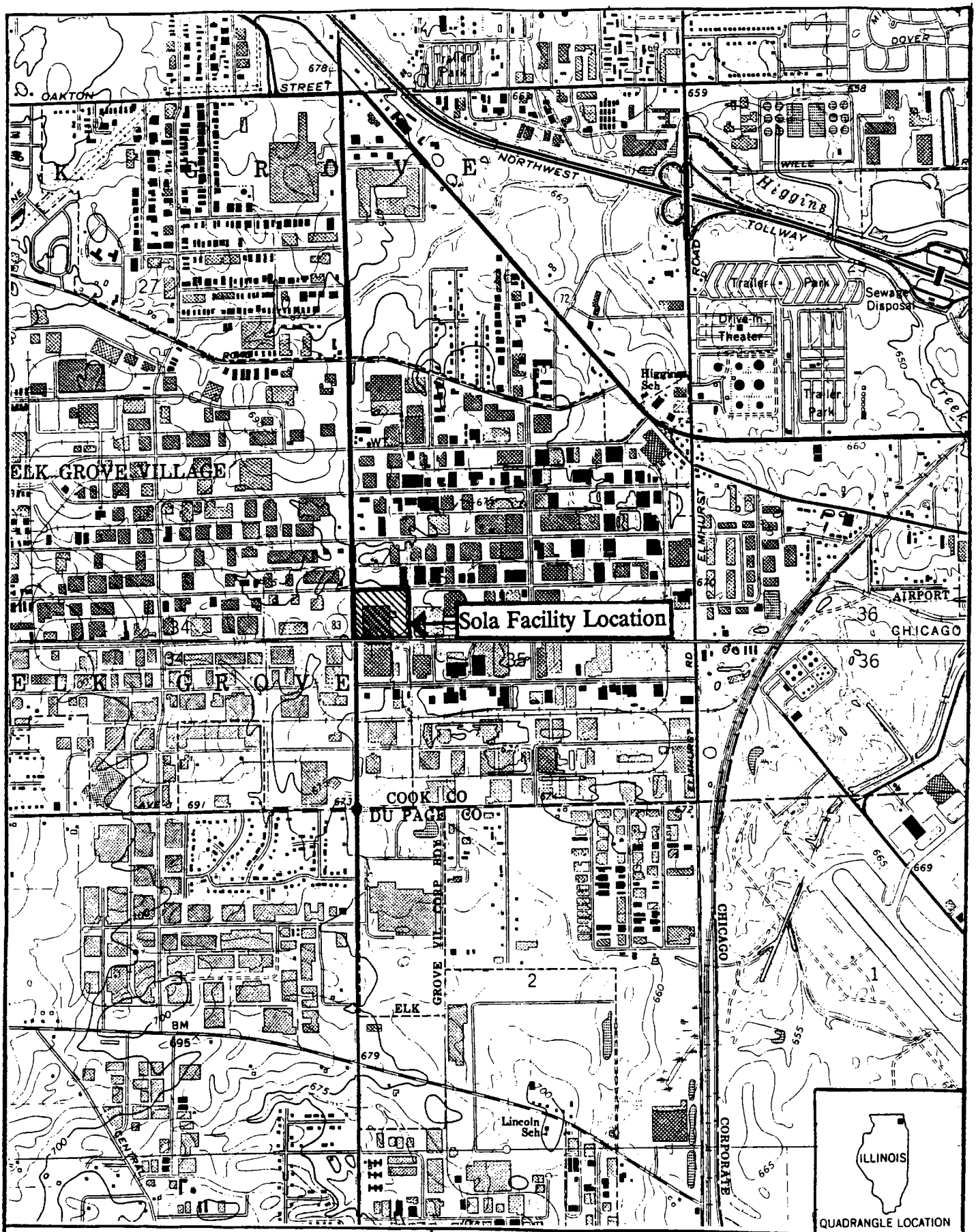
The facility is located near the center of an industrial park and is surrounded on all four sides by a variety of commercial and industrial complexes. The immediate facility borders are Lunt Avenue on the north, Busse Road on the west, a fence on the east, and a rail road spur on the south.

2.2 FACILITY OPERATIONS

In its thirty year history, Sola has manufactured transformers, ballasts, and power conditioning equipment; welded printed circuit boards; and repaired used electrical equipment. Operations included stamping, machining, repairing, coiling, welding, washing, painting, cleaning, and testing. The facility stopped manufacturing transformers and ballasts in the late 1960s and stopped welding printed circuit boards in the mid 1980s. The facility currently manufactures power conditioning equipment and conducts repairs on used transformers, ballasts, and power conditioning equipment returned to the facility by customers. At the time of the VSI, the facility was in the process of moving manufacturing and repair operations to the Sola facility located in Alabama. According to the facility representative, Sola will complete the move by June 1992.

Sola began operations at this location in 1960 as a privately owned company. From the late 1960s to 1977 the facility was owned and operated by Sola Basic Industries, Inc., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1977, GSC purchased the facility. Sola has operated as a division of GSC since 1977. Prior to Sola ownership, the facility was occupied by farmland.

The facility occupies 8.9 acres and contains a parking lot, an undeveloped grassy area, and a 206,000-square-foot building (See Figure 2). During peak operating conditions, the facility employed approximately 450 people. Sola has decreased the number of employees at this facility because operations are being moved to another facility. Sola currently employs 220 people at the facility, 180 of which work in offices.

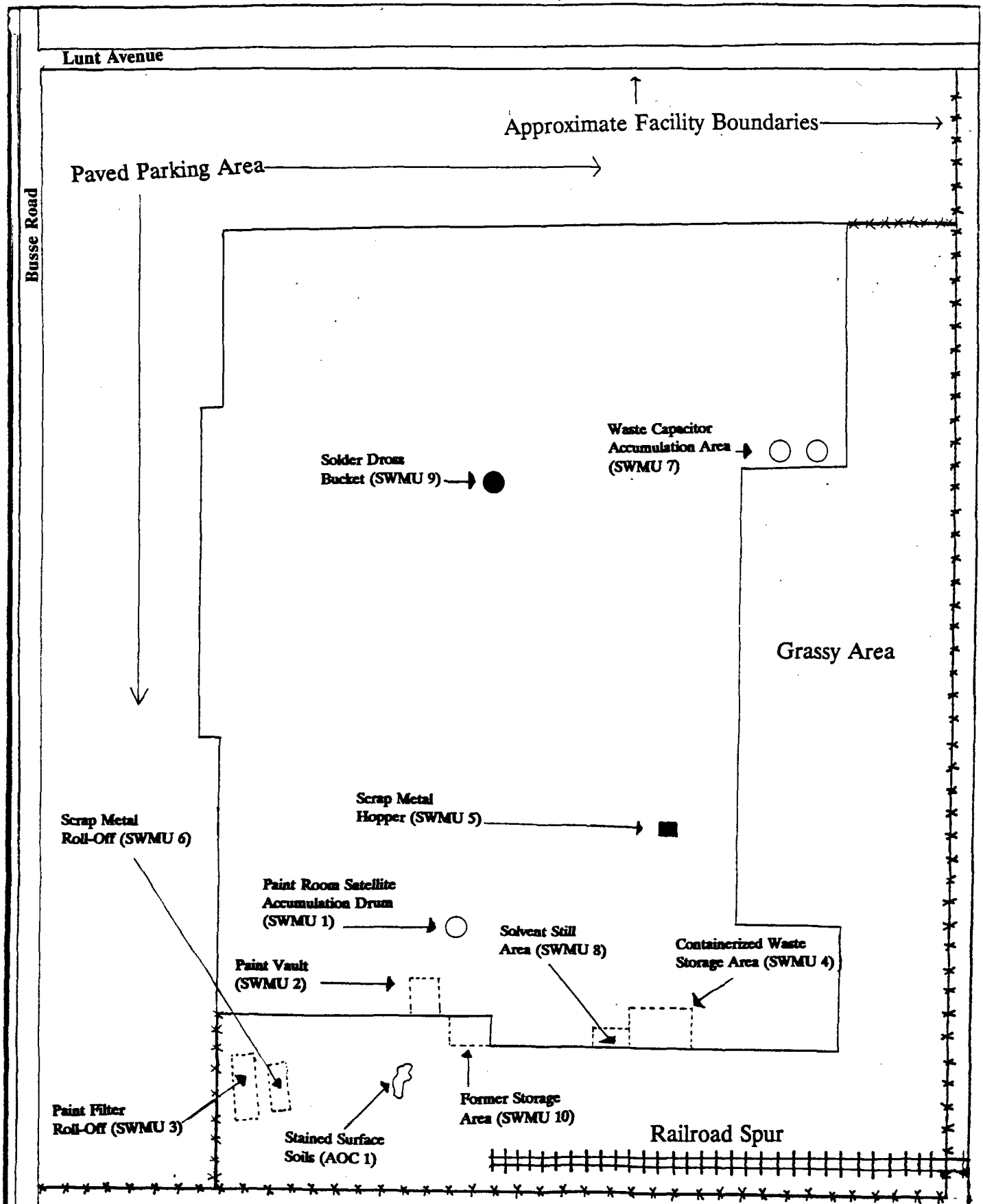


Source: USGS, 1963a and 1963b

Scale: 1:24,000

North

FACILITY
LOCATION MAP



Source: Modified from RCA, 1992

Approximate Scale:

= 85 feet

North

FIGURE 2
FACILITY LAYOUT MAP

Sola's current operations include repairing, coiling, washing, painting, cleaning and some limited stamping and machining. Sola also tests equipment currently and/or previously manufactured at the facility. The facility purchases sheet metal and various types of wire for use in the manufacturing processes.

Sola maintains two No. 2 fuel oil underground storage tanks (UST) located outdoors, on the south side of the building (See Figure 2 and Photo No. 11). According to facility representatives, Sola checks the USTs daily with a volume monitoring gauge and there has been no evidence of loss. During the VSI, Dynamac observed an area of Stained Surface Soils (AOC 1) in the vicinity of the USTs.

Wastes generated at the facility are managed by ten SWMUs. The Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum (SWMU 1) consists of a 55-gallon drum located in the paint room near the south side of the building. The drum is used for satellite accumulation of both waste paint and spent solvent (combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035)) generated in the paint room. The Paint Vault (SWMU 2) consists of a 35-foot by 20-foot room located near the south side of the building. The unit is used for the accumulation of the combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035) generated by the painting operations at the facility. The Paint Filter Roll-Off (SWMU 3) consists of a 30 cubic-yard roll-off used for the accumulation of waste paint filters (D035) generated by the painting operations at the facility.

The Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4) consists of a 10-foot by 40-foot room located indoors, against the south wall of the building. SWMU 4 is used for the accumulation of containerized wastes generated at the facility including waste batteries (D002, D008), solid paint waste (D001), varnish sludge (F003, D001), PCB-containing capacitors, non PCB-containing capacitors, waste phosphate sludge (D002), solder flux (D001), solder dross, and nonhazardous potting compound. The Scrap Metal Hopper (SWMU 5) and the Scrap Metal Roll-Off (SWMU 6) are used for the accumulation of nonhazardous scrap metal generated by the stamping and machining operations at the facility. SWMU 5 is located in the machine shop near the southeast corner of the facility. When the unit becomes full, a Sola employee deposits the contents into the Scrap Metal Roll-Off (SWMU 6) located outdoors, near the southwest corner of the building.

The Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area (SWMU 7) is located in the repair department on the east side of the building. The unit is used for temporary accumulation of both PCB-containing and non PCB-containing capacitors which have been removed from transformers that were returned to the facility for repairs. The Solvent Still Area (SWMU 8) consists of a solvent reclamation unit (still) and an adjacent 55-gallon drum. The unit was used to reclaim waste 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) (F002, D001) generated by the cleaning of printed circuit boards at the facility. The 55-gallon drum in this unit was used for the accumulation of still bottoms (F002). The unit has been inactive since 1987. The Solder Dross Bucket (SWMU 9) consists of a 5-gallon bucket, located near the center of the building, used for the accumulation of solder dross (nonhazardous special waste) generated

during the welding operations prior to 1989. The Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) consisted of a 10-foot by 10-foot concrete pad located outdoors on the south side of the building. This unit was used for the storage of hazardous waste generated at the facility.

Facility SWMUs are identified in Table 1. The facility layout, including SWMUs and AOCs, is shown in Figure 2. The wastes and SWMUs will be discussed in detail in Section 2.3.

2.3 WASTE GENERATING PROCESSES

The primary hazardous waste streams generated at the facility include the following: combined paint/spent solvent waste containing xylene, toluene, and methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (F003, F005, D001, D035); waste paint filters containing MEK (D035); solid paint waste (D001); varnish sludge containing spent acetone and spent xylene (F003, D001); waste batteries containing lead (D002, D008), and waste phosphate sludge (D002). The primary nonhazardous waste streams generated at the facility are scrap metal and non PCB-containing capacitors. The special waste generated at the facility is PCB-containing capacitors. One-time wastes generated by Sola include solder flux (D001) and a nonhazardous potting compound. These wastes are generated during the production of the power conditioning equipment and during the repair of used transformers and ballasts returned to the facility by customers. Annual generation rates presented are based on 1991 waste generation data.

In the past, Sola also generated waste TCA (F002, D001), still bottoms (F002), and solder dross. Sola stopped generating waste TCA and still bottoms in 1987, and stopped generating solder dross on 1989. The facility did not have documentation regarding the constituents of the solder dross. According to the facility representatives, this waste was analyzed in the past and was shipped as a nonhazardous special waste. Since 1990, Sola has been in the process of moving its manufacturing and repair operations to a Sola facility located in Alabama. Current operations and waste generation rates have been scaled back significantly from former levels. Information regarding the management of wastes prior to 1980 was not available at the time of the PA/VSI. Annual generation rates for these past wastes are based on 1986 waste generation data. Past and present wastes generated at the facility are discussed below and are summarized in Table 2.

The combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035) is generated by the painting operations at the facility. The painting operations generate both waste paint containing MEK and spent solvent containing xylene, toluene, and MEK. The waste paint is generated when a paint product becomes old and is therefore considered unusable. A Sola employee pours the unusable paint into the Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum (SWMU 1). Sola uses xylene and toluene to purge the paint lines and clean the paint spray guns and machinery. This process generates spent solvent which is also poured into the Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum (SWMU 1) and combined with the waste paint.

TABLE 1
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS (SWMU)

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Unit*	Status
1	Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum	No	Active, Satellite Accumulation of Hazardous Wastes.
2	Paint Vault	No	Active, Less Than 90 Day Storage of Hazardous Waste.
3	Paint Filter Roll-Off	No	Active, Accumulation of Hazardous and Nonhazardous Wastes.
4	Containerized Waste Storage Area	No	Active, Less Than 90 Day Storage of Hazardous Waste.
5	Scrap Metal Hopper	No	Active, Accumulation of Nonhazardous Waste.
6	Scrap Metal Roll-off	No	Active, Accumulation of Nonhazardous Waste.
7	Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area	No	Active, Accumulation of Nonhazardous and Special Wastes.
8	Solvent Still Area	No	Inactive Since Approximately 1987.
9	Solder Dross Bucket	No	Inactive Since Approximately 1989.
10	Former Storage Area	Yes	Inactive, RCRA Closed 1990.

Note:

* A RCRA hazardous waste management unit is one that currently requires or formerly required submittal of a RCRA Part A or Part B permit application.

TABLE 2
SOLID WASTES

Waste/EPA Waste Code	Source	Primary Management Unit [a]
Combined Paint/Spent Solvent Waste/(F003, F005, D001, D035)	Painting and Cleaning Operations	1, 2, 10
Waste Paint Filters/ (D035)	Painting Operations	3
Solid Paint Waste/ (D001)	Painting Operations and Clean-up	4
Varnish Sludge/ (F003, D001)	Varnish Tank Cleaning	4
Waste Batteries/ (D002, D008)	Repair Operations	4
Waste Phosphate Sludge/ (D002)	Cleaning of Phosphate Wash Tank	4
Scrap Metal/NA[b]	Machining Operations	5, 6
Non PCB-Containing Capacitors/NA[b]	Repair Operations	4, 7
PCB-Containing Capacitors/[c]	Repair Operations	4, 7
Solder Flux/ (D001)	Cleaning of Solder Bath	4
Nonhazardous Potting Compound/NA[b]	Unused Product	4
Waste TCA/(F002, D001)[d]	Cleaning Circuit Boards	8
Still Bottoms/(F002)[d]	Solvent Still	8, 10
Solder Dross/[c,d]	Welding Operations	4, 9

Notes:

a Primary management unit refers to the SWMU that currently manages or formerly managed the waste.

b Nonapplicable (NA) designates nonhazardous waste.

c Indicates that the facility ships this waste as a special waste.

d Indicates that this waste is no longer generated at the facility.

These combined wastes make-up the combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035). When the Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum is full, a Sola employee brings it to the Paint Vault (SWMU 2), where it is stored for less than 90 days prior toshipment off site. Prior to 1989, the combined paint/spent solvent waste was stored in the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) prior to shipment off site for incineration. During peak operating conditions, the facility generated approximately twelve 55-gallon drums of this waste per year. SET Environmental Inc. (SET), transports this waste off-site to its facility located in Houston, Texas for incineration.

At the end of each day a Sola employee removes the paint filters (D001, D035) from the paint booth and deposits them in the Paint Filter Roll-Off (SWMU 3), a 30 cubic-yard roll-off located outdoors near the southwest corner of the building. Sola generates approximately six 30 cubic-yard roll-offs of waste paint filters (D001, D035) per year. According to facility representatives, SET transports this waste off-site to the Land Reclamation Limited landfill located in Racine, Wisconsin. Information concerning possible treatment or Land Disposal Restrictions for this waste was not available at the time of the PA/VSI.

Solid paint waste (D001) consisting of rags, gloves, "oil-dry," and other personal protective equipment is generated during the painting operations and related clean up. This waste is collected in a 55-gallon drum located in the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4). The facility generates approximately 275 gallons of solid paint waste per year. SET transports this waste off-site to its facility located in Houston, Texas for incineration.

Varnish sludge (F003, D001) is generated during the clean-out of the varnish tank. Sola cleans out the varnish tank two or three times per year and generates approximately one 55-gallon drum of varnish sludge each time. The 55-gallon drum is stored in SWMU 4 prior to shipment off site. SET transports this waste off-site to its facility located in Houston, Texas for incineration.

Waste batteries (D002, D008) are removed from power conditioning units that have been returned to the facility for repair or refurbishing. The waste batteries are packed into cardboard boxes and accumulated in the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4). Sola generates between 50,000 and 60,000 pounds of waste batteries per year. This waste is transported by Highland Metals to its facility located in Highland Park. According to the facility representative, Highland Metals reclaims the lead portion of the battery and neutralizes and landfills the remainder of the battery.

Waste phosphate sludge (D002) is generated during the clean-out of the phosphate tank associated with the cleaning operations. Sola cleans out the phosphate tank two or three times per year and generates approximately 55 gallons of phosphate sludge each time. The phosphate sludge is stored in 55-gallon drums in the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4) prior to shipment off-site. SET transports this waste off-site. No additional information regarding the disposition of this waste, such as manifests, was available in Federal, state, or facility files at the time of the PA/VSI.

Nonhazardous scrap metal, generated by the stamping and machining operations at the facility, is managed by both the Scrap Metal Hopper (SWMU 5) and the Scrap Metal Roll-Off (SWMU 6). This waste is first collected in the Scrap Metal Hopper (SWMU 5) located in the machine shop. When SWMU 5 is full, a Sola employee deposits the waste in the 20 cubic-yard Scrap Metal Roll-Off (SWMU 6) located outdoors, near the southwest corner of the building. The facility generates one 20 cubic-yard roll-off of scrap metal every two or three months. According to facility representatives, Tri-City Metals of Elmhurst, Illinois, transports this waste off site and sells it for recycling.

The facility removes both PCB-containing and non PCB-containing capacitors from transformers that have been returned to the facility for repairs. The waste capacitors are accumulated in 55-gallon drums in the Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area (SWMU 7). When a drum is full (approximately 20 capacitors), a Sola employee brings it to the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4). Sola generates approximately one 55-gallon drum of PCB-containing capacitors per year. This waste is transported off site by Chemical Waste Management to its facility located in Chicago, Illinois for incineration. Sola generates approximately twenty-five 55-gallon drums of non PCB-containing capacitors per year. SET transports this waste off-site to Marine Shale Processors in Louisiana, where the oil is removed and incinerated, and the steel unit is shredded and recycled.

The facility generated one-time wastes including solder flux (D001) and nonhazardous potting compound in 1989 or 1990. Sola used an ignitable solder flux in the wave-bath welding machine to facilitate flowing and prevent oxide formation. In 1989, Sola removed the solder flux from the wave-bath welding machine. This process generated approximately one and one-half 55-gallons drums of waste solder flux (D001). Sola stored the drums in the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4) prior to shipment off site. SET transported this waste off-site to its facility located in Houston, Texas for incineration. Sola used nonhazardous potting compound as a sealer in the production processes. When one 55-gallon drum of this product exceeded the expiration date, Sola shipped it off site as a waste. SET transported this waste off-site to Wayne Disposal Landfill in Belleville, Michigan.

From approximately 1980 to 1987 the facility operated a solvent distillation unit (still) to reclaim the waste TCA (F002, D001) generated by cleaning printed circuit boards at the facility. The solvent still generated still bottoms (F002). Sola accumulated the still bottoms in a 55-gallon drum in the Solvent Still Area (SWMU 8). When a 55-gallon drum became full, Sola stored the drum in the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) prior to shipment off site. The facility generated between four and six 55-gallon drums of still bottoms per year. This waste was transported off-site by SET, to its facility located in Houston, Texas for incineration.

Prior to 1989, Sola welded printed circuit boards at the facility. The welding operations took place in a wave-bath type welding machine. Approximately once per week, when the bath became dirty, the dirty solder dross was skimmed off the top and

accumulated in the Solder Dross Bucket (SWMU 9), which consisted of a 5-gallon bucket located adjacent to the welding machine. When the Solder Dross Bucket became full, a Sola employee emptied the contents into a 55-gallon drum in the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4). Prior to 1989, the facility generated approximately 4,000 pounds of solder dross per year. Milltex transported this waste off-site to its facility located in Elmhurst for recycling.

2.4 HISTORY OF DOCUMENTED RELEASES

During the VSI, Dynamac observed an area of Stained Surface Soils (AOC 1) on the south side of the building near a pipe connected to two No. 2 fuel oil USTs. The stain measured approximately 18 feet by 8 feet and appeared to be a result of spilled fuel oil from the pipes connected to the USTs. According to facility representatives, Sola checks the USTs daily with a volume monitoring gauge and there has been no evidence of a loss. Facility representatives also stated that no soil sampling had been conducted in this area to date. Sola is preparing to remove the USTs during the summer of 1992. During the removal activities, Sola plans to excavate and remove all stained and potentially contaminated soils and conduct soil sampling in the vicinity of USTs.

2.5 REGULATORY HISTORY

Available file information does not indicate when Sola submitted a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity to EPA. Sola submitted a RCRA Part A permit application (Part A) on November 18, 1980. The Part A listed the facility as having a container storage capacity (S01) of 8,800 gallons (SWMU 10). The Part A also listed the facility as generating F001 wastes, but does not indicate the estimated annual quantity generated (Sola, 1980).

In the past the facility has had RCRA compliance problems. The IEPA conducted RCRA inspections at the Sola facility in May 1982, March 1987, and November 1988. The inspections noted violations in the following areas: the waste analysis plan; weekly inspection logs; danger and "no smoking" signs; personnel training records; the contingency plan and arrangements with local authorities; the closure plan; manifest forms; ignitable wastes stored less than 50 feet from property line; and improper labeling and management of drums containing hazardous waste (IEPA, 1982; 1987; 1988).

The facility entered into a Consent Agreement and Final Order (CAFO) with the U.S. EPA in January 1990. The CAFO stipulated that, in order to come into compliance, the facility must conduct closure of the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10), initiate specific activities in response to previous violations, and pay $30,850 in civil penalties (U.S. EPA, 1990).

Sola submitted a closure plan for the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) to the IEPA on March 21, 1990. The IEPA approved the facility's closure plan on June 8, 1990, and conducted a closure verification inspection at the facility on December 7, 1990 (IEPA, 1990).

On January 2, 1991, the IEPA approved the closure of the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10) (IEPA, 1991a). The facility has been regulated as a large-quantity generator of hazardous waste since that time.

Sola has an air operating permit for the negligible particulate emissions from the welding operations, the hand soldering operations, and the UST vents. The permit allows emission rates of 0.1 lb/hour and 0.44 tons per year (IEPA, 1991b). A copy of the air operating permit was not available at the time of the PA/VSI. There is no documentation of air permit violations or complaints from area residents.

Sola discharges untreated wastewater generated by the painting and washing operations to the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC). The MWRDGC requires Sola to conduct annual sampling of the wastewater for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids. According to facility representatives, Sola has never exceeded the allowable limits for BOD or total suspended solids. Sola does not discharge to surface waters and is therefore not required to have an National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In addition, there is no documentation of Superfund activity at the facility.

2.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section describes the climate, flood plain and surface water, geology and soils, and ground water in the vicinity of the Sola facility.

2.6.1 Climate

The facility is located approximately 3 miles northwest of O'Hare International Airport, the nearest National Weather Service station. The climate in this area is continental with cold winters and warm summers. Lake Michigan, located approximately fifteen miles east of the facility, has a moderating influence on temperature extremes. The average annual daily temperature is 49.2° fahrenheit (F). The highest average daily temperature is 73.0° F in July, and the lowest average daily temperature is 21.4° F in January. Mean annual precipitation is 33.34 inches (NOAA, 1990). Mean annual lake evaporation is approximately 30 inches and net annual precipitation is approximately 3 inches. The one-year 24-hour maximum rainfall is approximately 2.4 inches (NOAA, 1979). The prevailing wind is from the west-southwest. Average wind speed is highest in April at an average of 12 miles per hour from the west-southwest (NOAA, 1990).

2.6.2 Flood Plain and Surface Water

The Sola facility is located in an area of minimal flooding, outside the 100-year or 500-year flood plain of any surface water body (FEMA, 1982). The nearest surface water body, Salt Creek, is located approximately one and three-quarter miles west of the facility. Salt Creek is not used for drinking water purposes, but is used for fishing and industrial

purposes. Industrial uses of Salt Creek include non-contact cooling water discharges (USGS, 1963a and 1963b)(ELVPW, 1992). Salt Creek flows south and discharges to the Des Plaines River which eventually discharges to the Illinois River (EGVPW, 1992).

Surface water drainage at the facility is collected by storm sewers which discharge to the Des Plaines River approximately 5 miles southeast of the facility (EGVPW, 1992).

2.6.3 Geology and Soils

The soils in the vicinity of the Sola facility are mapped as Urban land soils which are highly disturbed because of construction activities. Undisturbed soils in the vicinity of the facility are mapped as Elliot silt loam. Elliot silt loam is a dark gray, somewhat poorly drained, moderately slowly permeable soil formed on upland and till plains (SCS, 1979). The surficial deposits in the area around the facility are mapped as the Wadsworth Till Member of the Wedron Formation. The facility is located at the eastern edge of the Tinley Moraine. The Wadsworth Till is a gray, clayey till with few pebbles and cobbles and occasional sand and gravel lenses (Lineback, 1979). There are no available soil boring logs which identify unconsolidated deposits which may be present below the Wadsworth Till. The total thickness of the unconsolidated deposits is approximately 80 feet (Hughes, Kraatz, and Landon, 1966).

The uppermost bedrock in the vicinity of the facility is dolomite of the Silurian-age Niagaran and Alexandrian Series. The upper Niagaran Series is characterized by large massive reef complexes of nearly pure dolomite, with some argillaceous zones between the reefs. The lower Alexandrian Series is composed well-bedded cherty and argillaceous dolomite in a variety of colors (Willman, 1971). The total thickness of the Silurian Dolomites in this area is approximately 150 feet (Hughes, Kraatz, and Landon, 1966).

Underlying the dolomite is the Ordovician-age Maquoketa Shale. The Maquoketa Shale is red and rich in iron near the top, and gray green, with some interbedded shaley limestone, at depth. The Maquoketa Shale is approximately 200 feet thick. Underlying the Maquoketa Shale are several thousand feet of Ordovician-age and Cambrian-age sandstones and limestones. The Sola facility is located approximately three miles west of the Des Plaines disturbance, an intensely faulted bedrock structure with displacements of up to 600 feet. A range of formations from the Cambrian to the Mississippian are located at the bedrock surface within the Des Plaines disturbance (Willman, 1971).

2.6.4 Ground Water

No ground water information specific to the Sola facility was available at the time of the PA/VSI. According to John Stukel, Superintendent of the EGVPW, there are no operating ground water wells in Elk Grove Village (EGVPW, 1992). There are two bedrock aquifers underlying the area around the facility, a shallow bedrock aquifer, and a deep bedrock aquifer. The shallow bedrock aquifer is the Silurian dolomite. This aquifer is a

leaky artesian aquifer in much of the area because the overlying clayey till is a confining layer. Regional ground water flow in this aquifer is east and southeast and measured hydraulic conductivities average 1 x 10^{-4} centimeters per second (Cravens and Zahn, 1990).

The deep bedrock aquifer underlies the Maquoketa Shale and comprises the Ordovician-age and Cambrian-age dolomites and sandstones. The Maquoketa Shale serves as a confining layer over the deep bedrock aquifer (Hughes, Kraatz, and Landon, 1966). Regional ground-water flow direction in the deep bedrock aquifer is to the east (Schicht, Adams, and Stall, 1976).

2.7 RECEPTORS

The Sola facility occupies 8.9 acres in a mixed industrial/commercial area in Elk Grove Village, Illinois. Elk Grove Village had a 1990 population of 33,429 persons (EGVTH, 1992). The facility is located near the center of an industrial park and is surrounded on all four sides by a variety of commercial and industrial complexes. The immediate facility borders are Lunt Avenue on the north, Busse Road on the west, a fence on the east, and a rail road spur on the south. The nearest school, Higgins School, is located approximately one mile northeast of the facility. With the exception of the parking lots, the entire facility is fenced. Access to the facility is controlled by a security guard 24 hours per day. Sola also contracts Ace Security Systems to conduct electronic monitoring of the building. The potential human receptors of a release to on-site soils from the facility are the 220 people employed at the facility.

Surface water drainage at the facility is collected by storm sewers which discharge to the Des Plaines River approximately 5 miles southeast of the facility (EGVPW, 1992). The facility is located in an area of minimal flooding, outside the 100-year or 500-year flood plain of any surface water body (FEMA, 1982). The nearest surface water body, Salt Creek, is located approximately one and three-quarter miles west of the facility and is used for fishing and industrial purposes, but is not used as a drinking water source. Industrial uses of Salt Creek include non-contact cooling water discharges. The Des Plaines Lake, also used for recreational purposes, is located approximately 3 miles northwest of the facility (EGVPW, 1992). There is a low potential for a release from the facility to impact surface water.

Information on surficial aquifers and depth to ground water was not available at the time of the PA/VSI. Ground water is not used as a drinking water supply in Elk Grove Village. Elk Grove Village obtains drinking water from surface water intakes located in Lake Michigan (EGVPW, 1992). There are no operating ground water wells in Elk Grove Village, therefore a release to ground water from the facility would not be likely to impact human or environmental receptors.

There are no sensitive environments located at the Sola facility. Sensitive environments within two miles of the Sola facility include approximately 25 wetland areas ranging in size from approximately 1 acre to 10 acres in size. The nearest wetland area is located less than one-half mile northwest of the facility. The wetland area is approximately one acre in size with more than 30 percent of that area supporting non-woody emergent vegetation (USDI, undated).

3.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

This section describes the ten SWMUs identified during the PA/VSI. The following information is presented for each SWMU; description of the unit, dates of operation, wastes managed, release controls, history of documented releases, and Dynamac's observations. Figure 2 shows the SWMU locations.

SWMU 1 **Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum**

Unit Description: The Paint Room Satellite Accumulation drum is located in the paint room in the southern portion of the building. The unit is used for satellite accumulation of hazardous paint wastes generated by painting operations. The unit consists of a 55-gallon drum equipped with a closed funnel. The drum is located on a concrete floor with no floor drains (See Photo No. 6).

Date of Startup: This unit was first used in the mid-1980s.

Date of Closure: This unit is currently active.

Wastes Managed: This unit is used for the accumulation of combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035) generated by the painting operations. The waste paint is generated when a paint product becomes old and is therefore considered unusable. The spent solvent is generated by the purging of paint lines and the cleaning of paint guns and equipment. When the drum becomes full, a Sola employee brings it to the Paint Vault (SWMU 2) where it is stored for less than 90 days prior to shipment off site for incineration.

Release Controls: The unit is located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. Wastes are accumulated in a 55-gallon drum with a funnel that is kept closed while not being filled.

History of Documented Releases: There are no documented releases from this unit.

Observations: Dynamac observed the 55-gallon drum containing the combined paint/spent solvent waste. The drum was approximately one-half full and was in sound condition. There were no stains or evidence of a previous release in the area surrounding the unit.

SWMU 2	**Paint Vault**
Unit Description:	The Paint Vault is located indoors on the south side of the building and is used for the collection of hazardous waste generated by the painting operations. The unit consists of a 35-foot by 20-foot room with concrete block walls and a concrete floor with no floor drains (See Photo No. 1).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in approximately 1989.
Date of Closure:	This unit is currently active.
Wastes Managed:	This unit is used for the accumulation of a drummed combined paint/spent solvent waste containing xylene, toluene, and MEK (F003, F005, D001, D035) generated by the painting and cleaning operations at the facility. Wastes from this unit are shipped off site for recycling.
Release Controls:	The unit is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains. Wastes are stored in closed 55-gallon drums that are located on top of a spill container; the spill container consists of a grate on top of a box that measures 8 feet by 10 feet by 10 inches deep (See Photo No. 1).
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	During the VSI, Dynamac observed five drums of combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035) and three drums of lubricating oil (product). The drums were stored closed and appeared to be in sound condition. There were no stains or evidence of a previous release.
SWMU 3	**Paint Filter Roll-Off**
Unit Description:	The Paint Filter Roll-Off is located outside on a concrete pad, near the southwest corner of the building. The unit consists of a 30 cubic-yard roll-off used for the accumulation of waste paint filters (D035) generated by the painting operations at the facility (See Photo No. 10).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in approximately 1960.
Date of Closure:	This unit is currently active.

Wastes Managed:	This unit is used for accumulation of waste paint filters (D035) generated by the painting operations at the facility. The waste paint filters are shipped off site and landfilled.
Release Controls:	The 30 cubic-yard roll-off is constructed of steel and is covered with a secured canvas tarp.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	During the VSI, Dynamac observed the unit and it appeared to be in sound condition with no evidence of a previous release. The canvas tarp was secured to protect the wastes from rain.

SWMU 4 **Containerized Waste Storage Area**

Unit Description:	The Containerized Waste Storage Area is located indoors in the southeast portion of the building. The unit consists of a 10-foot by 40-foot room with a concrete floor and no floor drains. The unit is used for less than 90 day accumulation of containerized hazardous waste and for the accumulation of containerized nonhazardous waste generated at the facility (See Photo No. 2).
Date of Startup:	The unit was first used in approximately 1988.
Date of Closure:	The unit is currently active.
Wastes Managed:	This unit manages the following wastes: waste batteries containing lead (D002, D008); PCB-containing capacitors; non PCB-containing capacitors; solid paint waste (D001); varnish sludge (F003, D001); waste phosphate sludge (D002); solder flux (D001); solder dross; and nonhazardous potting compound. The lead portion of the waste batteries is reclaimed. The remainder of the waste batteries and the nonhazardous potting compound are landfilled. The PCB-containing capacitors, the solid paint wastes, the varnish sludge, and the solder flux are incinerated. The solder dross and the non PCB-containing capacitors are recycled. Information regarding the disposition of the waste phosphate sludge was not available at the time of the PA/VSI.

Release Controls:	Wastes stored in this unit are containerized and stored on wood pallets. The unit is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The entrances to the room are chained-off to restrict access.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	During the VSI, the unit contained the following wastes: six cardboard boxes (approximately one cubic-yard in size each) containing waste batteries; one 55-gallon drum of PCB-containing capacitors, three 55-gallon drums of non PCB-containing capacitors; seven 55-gallon drums of solid paint waste; and one 55-gallon drum of varnish sludge. The drums and boxes appeared to be in sound condition and there were no stains or evidence of a previous release.

SWMU 5 **Scrap Metal Hopper**

Unit Description:	The Scrap Metal Hopper consists of a one cubic-yard steel hopper used for the accumulation of nonhazardous scrap metal generated by the machining operations at the facility. The unit is located in the machine shop and is situated on a concrete floor with no floor drains (See Photo No. 9).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in approximately 1960.
Date of Closure:	This unit is currently active.
Wastes Managed:	This unit is used for accumulation of nonhazardous scrap metal generated by the machining operations at the facility. The scrap metal is mostly steel, with some copper wire and aluminum. When the hopper becomes full, a Sola employee deposits the waste into the 20 cubic-yard Scrap Metal Roll-Off (SWMU 6) located outdoors near the southwest corner of the building.
Release Controls:	The unit is constructed of steel and is located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.

Observations:	The unit appeared to be in sound condition. There were no stains or other visual evidence of a previous release in the area surrounding the unit.
SWMU 6	**Scrap Metal Roll-Off**
Unit Description:	The Scrap Metal Roll-Off consists of a 20 cubic-yard steel roll-off used for the accumulation of nonhazardous scrap metal generated by the machining operations at the facility. The unit is located outdoors, on a concrete slab near the southwest corner of the building (See Photo No. 10).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in approximately 1960.
Date of Closure:	This unit is currently active.
Wastes Managed:	This unit is used for accumulation of nonhazardous scrap metal from the Scrap Metal Hopper (SWMU 5) located in the machine shop. The scrap metal is mostly steel, with some copper wire and aluminum. This waste is transported off-site for recycling.
Release Controls:	The unit is constructed of steel and is located outdoors on a concrete slab.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	The unit appeared to be in sound condition. There were no stains or other visual evidence of a previous release in the area surrounding the unit.
SWMU 7	**Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area**
Unit Description:	The Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area is located on the east side of the building near the repair area. The unit is used for the temporary accumulation of waste capacitors. The unit consists of two 55-gallon drums situated in a 4-foot by 7-foot concrete floored area. There are no floor drains in the area (See Photo No. 5).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in 1989.

Date of Closure:	This unit is currently active.
Wastes Managed:	This unit manages PCB-containing and non PCB-containing capacitors that have been removed from transformers returned to the facility for repairs. When a drum becomes full, a Sola employee brings it to the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4).
Release Controls:	The wastes are contained in closed 55-gallon drums that are situated on a concrete floor with no floor drains.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	During the VSI, Dynamac observed one 55-gallon drum for the accumulation of non PCB-containing capacitors and one 55-gallon drum for the accumulation of PCB-containing capacitors. The drums appeared to be in sound condition and the floor did not contain any stains or evidence of a previous release (See Photo No. 5).
SWMU 8	**Solvent Still Area**
Unit Description:	The Solvent Still Area is located on the south side of the building and consists of a designated concrete floored area (approximately 9 square feet) containing a solvent reclamation still (capacity unknown) and an adjacent 55-gallon drum. Prior to 1987, the solvent reclamation still was used for the reclamation of waste TCA and the adjacent 55-gallon drum was used for the accumulation of still bottoms. There are no floor drains in the area (See Photo No. 8).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in approximately 1980.
Date of Closure:	This unit has been inactive since approximately 1987.
Wastes Managed:	This unit was used for the reclamation of waste TCA (F002, D001) generated by cleaning printed circuit boards at the facility prior to 1987. The unit was also used for the accumulation of still bottoms (F002) generated by the solvent reclamation still. The still bottoms were shipped off site for either fuel blending or incineration.

Release Controls:	The unit was located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The waste was contained in a 55-gallon drum that was kept closed while not being filled.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	Dynamac observed the solvent reclamation still during the VSI. The 55-gallon drum normally located adjacent to the still, was not present because the unit has been inactive since 1987. There were no stains or evidence of a previous release in the surrounding area (See Photo No. 8).

SWMU 9 **Solder Dross Bucket**

Unit Description:	The Solder Dross Bucket was located indoors, adjacent to the welding machine, near the center of the building. The unit was used for the accumulation of solder dross generated by the welding operations conducted at the facility. The unit consisted of a 5-gallon steel bucket with an attached cover. The unit was situated on a concrete floor with no floor drains (See Photo No. 7).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in approximately 1978.
Date of Closure:	This unit has been inactive since welding operations ceased at the facility in approximately 1989.
Wastes Managed:	Prior to 1989, the unit was used for the accumulation of dirty solder dross (nonhazardous special waste) skimmed off of the top of the wave bath type welding machine.
Release Controls:	The unit is located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The waste was accumulated in a 5-gallon steel bucket that was kept closed while not being filled.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	Although the unit has not been used since approximately 1989, Dynamac observed the empty Solder Dross Bucket at the time of the VSI. The unit appeared to be in sound condition and there were no stains or evidence of a previous release in the surrounding area (See Photo No. 7).

SWMU 10	**Former Storage Area**
Unit Description:	The Former Storage Area consisted of a 10-foot by 10-foot concrete pad located outdoors on the south side of the building. Prior to 1990, the unit was used for the storage of drummed hazardous waste generated at the facility (See Photo Nos. 3 and 4).
Date of Startup:	This unit was first used in approximately 1980.
Date of Closure:	The unit has been inactive since 1990. The IEPA approved RCRA closure of the unit in 1991.
Wastes Managed:	According to a May 13, 1982, inspection report, this unit managed all drummed hazardous wastes generated at the facility. These wastes consisted of combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035) from the painting operations and waste TCA (F002, D001) from cleaning printed circuit boards at the facility (IEPA, 1982). Additional information on wastes stored in this unit was not available at the time of the PA/VSI.
Release Controls:	Wastes were stored in closed 55-gallon drums that were situated on a concrete pad.
History of Documented Releases:	There are no documented releases from this unit.
Observations:	During the VSI, Dynamac observed the concrete pad where the unit was formerly located. The concrete pad appeared to be intact with no cracks, stains, or visual evidence of a previous release (See Photo Nos. 3 and 4).

4.0 AREAS OF CONCERN

Dynamac identified one AOC during the PA/VSI. The AOC is discussed below and its location is shown in Figure 2.

AOC 1 Stained Surface Soils

During the VSI, Dynamac observed an area of Stained Surface Soils (AOC 1) on the south side of the building, near a pipe connected to the two No. 2 fuel oil USTs. The stain measured approximately 18 feet by 8 feet and appeared to be a result of spilled fuel oil from the pipes connected to the USTs (See Photo No. 11). According to facility representatives, the USTs are checked daily with a volume monitoring gauge and there has been no evidence of a loss. Sola is planning on removing the USTs in the summer of 1992. The Stained Surface Soils are identified as an AOC because the stain indicates a release to the environment. In addition, the surrounding vegetation is stressed.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The PA/VSI identified ten SWMUs and one AOC at the Sola facility. Background information on the facility's location, operations, waste generating processes, history of documented releases, regulatory history, environmental setting, and receptors is presented in Section 2.0. SWMU-specific information, such as the unit's description, dates of operation, wastes managed, release controls, history of documented releases, and observed condition, is discussed in Section 3.0. The AOC is discussed in section 4.0. Following are Dynamac's conclusions and recommendations for each SWMU and AOC. Table 3 identifies the SWMUs and AOC at the Sola facility and suggested further actions.

SWMU 1 **Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum**

Conclusions: The unit is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The unit consists of a 55-gallon drum equipped with a closed funnel and is used for satellite accumulation of hazardous paint wastes generated by painting operations at the facility (See Photo No. 6). The potential for a release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. Wastes are contained in a closed 55-gallon drum and the unit is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section above, there is a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. Although this unit manages volatile wastes, wastes are accumulated in a 55-gallon drum that is equipped with a funnel which is kept closed while not being filled.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

TABLE 3
SWMU AND AOC SUMMARY

Solid Waste Management Unit	Operational Dates	Evidence of Release	Suggested Further Action
1. Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum	Mid-1980 to Present	None	None
2. Paint Vault	1989 to Present	None	None
3. Paint Filter Roll-Off	1960 to Present	None	None
4. Containerized Waste Storage Area	1988 to Present	None	None
5. Scrap Metal Hopper	1960 to Present	None	None
6. Scrap Metal Roll-Off	1960 to Present	None	None
7. Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area	1988 to Present	None	None
8. Solvent Still Area	1980 to 1987	None	None
9. Solder Dross Bucket	1978 to 1989	None	None
10. Former Storage Area	1980 to 1990	None	None

Area of Concern	Operational Dates	Evidence of Release	Suggested Further Action
1. Stained Surface Soils	Not Applicable	Stained Surface Soils	Conduct soil sampling in the area surrounding the AOC for BTEX, total PNAs, and any hazardous constituents generated or managed at the facility.

SWMU 2 **Paint Vault**

Conclusions: The unit is located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains and is used for the collection of combined paint/spent solvent waste (F003, F005, D001, D035) generated by the painting operations. Wastes are contained in closed 55-gallon drums located on top of a spill container which is adequate to contain any spills or leaks. The potential for a release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit is located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. Wastes are accumulated in closed 55-gallon drums that are situated on top of a spill container.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is also a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is also a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. Although the unit manages volatile wastes the unit is located indoors and the drums are stored closed.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 3 **Paint Filter Roll-Off**

Conclusions: The unit is used for the accumulation of waste paint filters (D035) and is located outside on a concrete pad, near the southwest corner of the building. The unit consists of a 30 cubic-yard roll-off covered with a secured tarp (See Photo No. 10). The potential for a release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit is constructed of steel, covered with a secured canvas tarp, and is situated on a concrete pad.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section above, there is a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. The waste paint filters contain paint overspray which contains MEK, a volatile constituent. The MEK most likely volatilized prior to being deposited in the unit.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 4 **Containerized Waste Storage Area**

Conclusions: The unit is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The unit is used for the accumulation of containerized hazardous and nonhazardous waste generated at the facility (See Photo No. 2). The potential for a release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit is located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. Wastes are accumulated in closed containers and access to the area is restricted by chains.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. The unit is located indoors and volatile wastes are stored in closed 55-gallon drums.

Recommendation: No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 5 **Scrap Metal Hopper**

Conclusions: The unit is constructed of steel and is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The unit is used for the accumulation of nonhazardous scrap metal generated by the machining operations at the facility. The potential for a release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit is constructed of steel and is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The unit is adequate to contain the solid pieces of nonhazardous scrap metal.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section above, there is a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. This unit does not manage volatile wastes.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 6 **Scrap Metal Roll-Off**

Conclusions: The unit is constructed of steel and is located outdoors on a concrete slab. The unit is used for the accumulation of nonhazardous scrap metal generated by the machining operations at the facility. The potential for a release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit is constructed of steel and is located outdoors on a concrete pad. The unit is adequate to contain the solid pieces of nonhazardous scrap metal.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section above, there is a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. This unit does not manage volatile wastes.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 7 **Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area**

Conclusions:

The unit is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The unit consists of two 55-gallon drums used for the temporary accumulation of waste capacitors (See Photo No. 5). The potential for release via specific environmental is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit is located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. Wastes are contained in closed 55-gallon drums.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. This unit does not manage volatile wastes.

Recommendations:

No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 8 **Solvent Still Area**

Conclusions:

The unit is located indoors on a concrete floor with no floor drains and contains a solvent reclamation still and an adjacent 55-gallon drum. Prior to 1987, the solvent reclamation still was used for the reclamation of waste TCA and the adjacent 55-gallon drum was used for the accumulation of still bottoms. Because the unit has been inactive since 1987, there is no potential for a future release to environmental media. The potential for a historical release to specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit was located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. Wastes were accumulated in a closed 55-gallon drum.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there is a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. Although this unit managed volatile wastes, the drum was kept closed while not being filled.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 9 **Solder Dross Bucket**

Conclusions: The unit consists of a 5-gallon steel bucket located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The unit was used for the accumulation of solder dross (nonhazardous special waste) generated by the welding operations conducted at the facility prior to 1989 (See Photo No. 7). Because the unit has been inactive since 1989, there is no potential for a future release to environmental media. The potential for a historical release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. The unit was located indoors, on a concrete floor with no floor drains. The waste was contained in a closed 5-gallon steel bucket.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there was also a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there was also a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. This unit did not manage volatile wastes.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

SWMU 10 **Former Storage Area**

Conclusions: The unit was used for the storage of drummed hazardous wastes generated at the facility prior to 1990. Wastes were stored in closed 55-gallon drums, located outdoors on a concrete pad (See Photo Nos. 3 and 4). All remaining wastes were removed from the unit during RCRA closure activities in 1990. The IEPA approved RCRA closure of this unit in 1991.

There is no potential for a future release to environmental media. The potential for a historical release via specific environmental media is summarized below.

Ground Water: Low. There is no documentation of a release from this unit and wastes were stored in closed 55-gallon drums situated on a concrete pad.

Surface Water: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there was also a low potential for a release to surface water.

On-Site Soils: Low. Due to the release controls described in the ground water section, there was also a low potential for a release to on-site soils.

Air: Low. The wastes were stored in closed 55-gallon drums.

Recommendations: No further actions are recommended at this time.

AOC 1 **Stained Surface Soils**

Conclusions: Dynamac observed an area of Stained Surface Soils on the south side of the building, near a pipe connected to the two No. 2 fuel oil USTs. The stain measured approximately 18 feet by 8 feet and appeared to be a result of spilled fuel oil from the pipes connected to the USTs (See Photo No. 11). The Stained Surface Soils are identified as an AOC because the stain indicates a release to the environment and the surrounding vegetation is stressed. The potential for a release to specific environmental media is summarized below.

On-Site Soils: High. During the VSI, Dynamac observed an area of Stained Surface Soils that appeared to be the result of spilled fuel oil from pipes connected to two No. 2 fuel oil USTs.

Ground Water: Low. Because the stain appeared to be present only on the surface soils in the area surrounding the pipes connected to the USTs, the potential for a release to groundwater is low. If a release were to occur, the impact would be low because there are no operating ground-water wells in Elk Grove Village.

Surface Water: Low. There is no direct discharge to surface water. The potential for erosion of stained soil from the flat ground surface is low.

Air: Low. Because No. 2 fuel oil is not highly volatile, there is a low potential for a release to the air.

Recommendations: Dynamac recommends that the facility conduct soil sampling in the vicinity of the AOC for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX), polynuclear aromatic compounds (PNAs), and any other hazardous constituents generated or managed at the facility.

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USGS, 1963b. 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map, Elmhurst, Illinois Quadrangle, 1:24,000, Photorevised 1972 and 1980.

Willman, 1971. "Summary of the Geology of the Chicago Area," Illinois State Geological Survey.

ATTACHMENT A

EPA PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FORM 2070-12

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

EPA

I. IDENTIFICATION
01 STATE: IL | 02 SITE NUMBER: 092 430 719

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER				
Sola Electric Company	1717 Busse Road				
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Elk Grove Village	IL	60007	Cook		
09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE				
42 00 00.N	87 57 30.W				

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road)
Northwest Tollway (I90),west bound to Elmhurst Road. Elmhurst Road south bound to Lunt Avenue-Lunt Avenue west bound to Busse Road. Facility is located on the southeast corner of Lunt Ave. & Busse Road.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)			
General Signal Corporation	1717 Busse Road			
03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER	
Elk Grove Village	IL	60007	(708) 439-2800	
07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)			
Sola Electric Company	1717 Busse Road			
09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER	
Elk Grove Village	IL	60007	(708) 439-2800	

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER/OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
☒ A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED: Unknown (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: __/__/__ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
☒ YES DATE: 4 / 23 / 92 (MONTH DAY YEAR)
☐ NO

BY (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☒ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): Dynamac Corporation

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)	03 YEARS OF OPERATION		
☒ A. ACTIVE ☐ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN	1960 (BEGINNING YEAR)	Present (ENDING YEAR)	☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
Various painting wastes containing xylene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, and acetone. In addition, there are corrosive and ignitable wastes on-site. There may also be PCB-containing capacitors contained in a 55-gallon drum at the facility.

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
The potential for a release from the facility to impact the environment is low. There is a potential for a fire to occur at the facility due to the presence of solvents.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☐ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☒ C. LOW (Inspection on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed, complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Kevin Pierard	U.S. EPA Region V	(312) 886-4448

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Valerie Farrell		Dynamac Corp.	(312) 466-0222	4 / 23 / 92 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

ATTACHMENT B

VISUAL SITE INSPECTION SUMMARY AND PHOTOGRAPHS

VISUAL SITE INSPECTION SUMMARY

Sola Electric Facility (Sola)
1717 Busse Road
Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007
ILD 092 430 719

Date:	April 23, 1992
Facility Representative:	Ronald Schriner, Manager of Manufacturing Engineering and Unit Environmental Coordinator
Inspection Team:	Joseph Weslock, Dynamac Corporation Valerie Farrell, Dynamac Corporation
Photographer:	Joseph Weslock, Dynamac Corporation
Weather Conditions:	Overcast, temperature about 55° F
Summary of Activities:	The visual site inspection (VSI) began at 8:30 a.m. with an introductory meeting. The inspection team discussed the purpose of the VSI and the agenda for the visit. The facility representative then discussed Sola's past and current operations, solid wastes generated, and release history. Most of the information was exchanged on a question-and-answer basis. The Sola representative provided the inspection team with copies of documents requested. The VSI tour began at 12:00 p.m. Mr. Schriner discussed specific operations at each area as we walked through the production areas. The tour began near the welding area where Dynamac observed the Solder Dross Bucket (SWMU 9). We then walked through the repair department and the former machining area where we observed the Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area (SWMU 7) and the Scrap Metal Hopper (SWMU 5).

Mr. Schriner then led the inspection team to the south side of the building where we observed the Containerized Waste Storage Area (SWMU 4) and the Solvent Still Area (SWMU 8).

We then exited the building near the southeast corner and observed the Former Storage Area (SWMU 10), the Paint Filter Roll-off (SWMU 3), the Scrap Metal Roll-Off (SWMU 6), and the Stained Surface Soils (AOC 1). Finally, we entered the building and observed the Paint Vault (SWMU 2) and the Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum (SWMU 1). Dynamac took photographs of each SWMU and AOC observed at the facility.

The facility tour concluded at approximately 1:10 p.m., after which the inspection team held an exit meeting with facility representatives. Dynamac completed the VSI and left the facility at approximately 1:30 p.m.

Photo No.: 1 **Location:** SWMU 2
Orientation: North **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: Five 55-gallon drums containing hazardous waste located on top of a spill container in the Paint Vault.

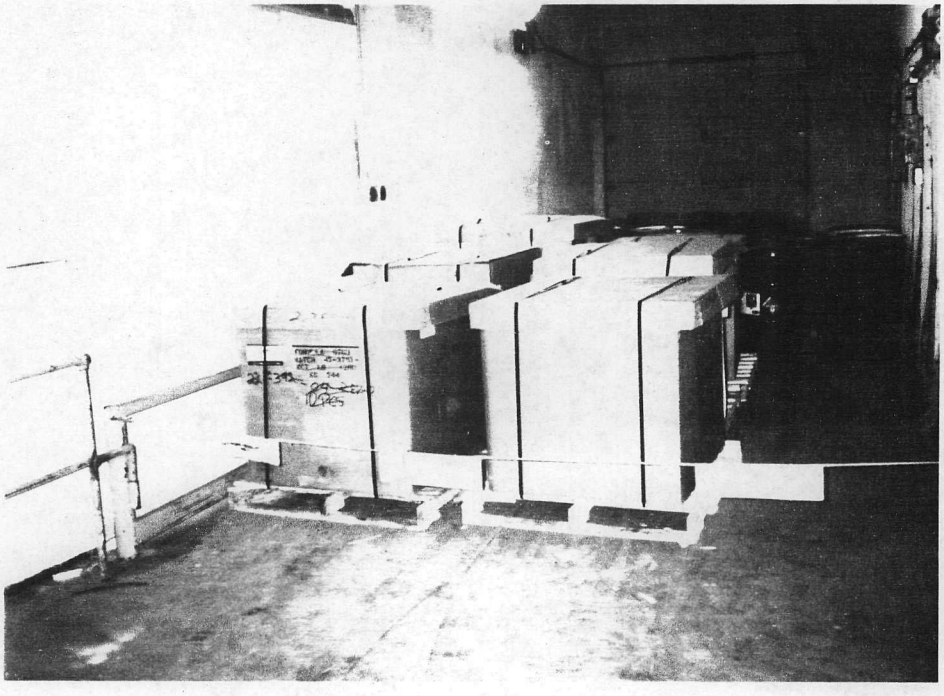

Photo No.: 2 **Location:** SWMU 4
Orientation: West **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: Wastes contained in cardboard boxes and 55-gallon drums in the Containerized Waste Storage Area.

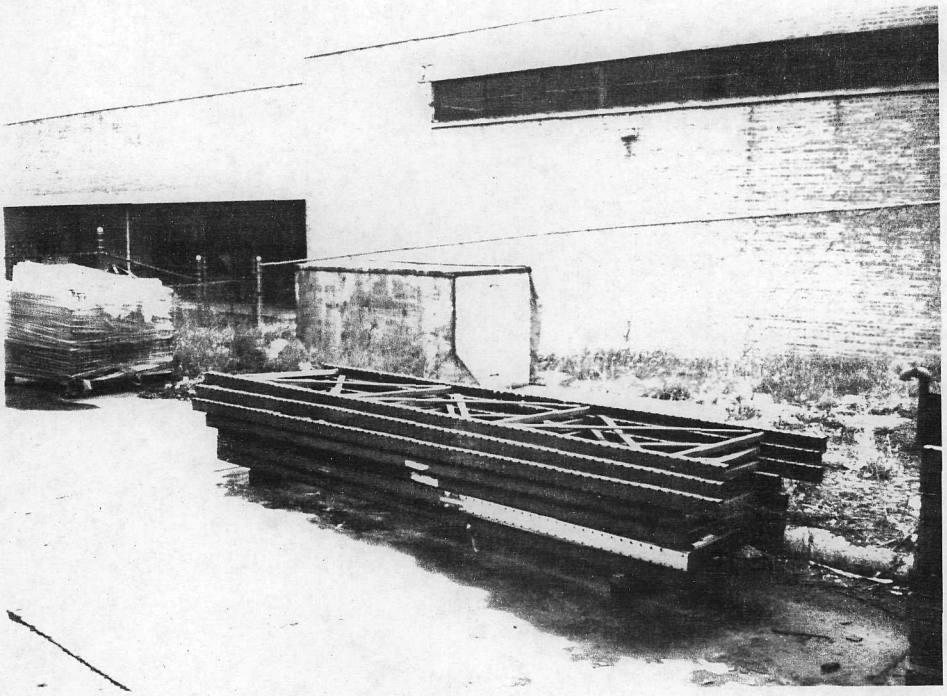

Photo No.: 3 **Location:** SWMU 10
Orientation: Southeast **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: Location of the Former Storage Area on the south side of the building.

Photo No.: 4 **Location:** SWMU 10
Orientation: East **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: Location of the Former Storage Area. The wood pallets in the photograph are being stored for future use at the facility.

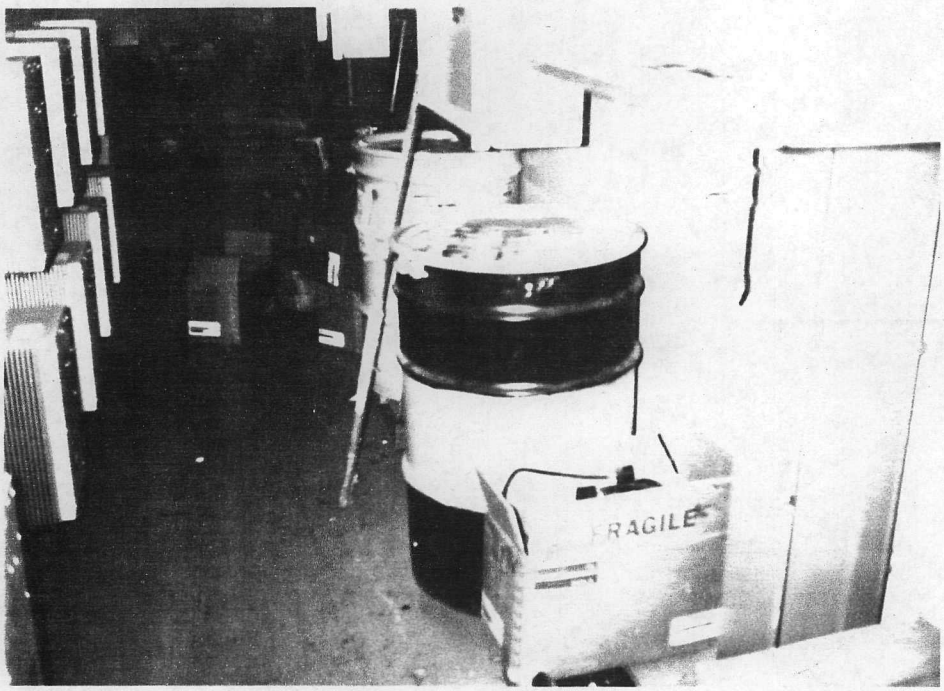

Photo No.: 5 **Location:** SWMU 7
Orientation: North **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: Two closed 55-gallon drums located in the Waste Capacitor Accumulation Area. One 55-gallon drum is used for the accumulation of non PCB-containing capacitors and the other is used for the accumulation of PCB-containing capacitors.

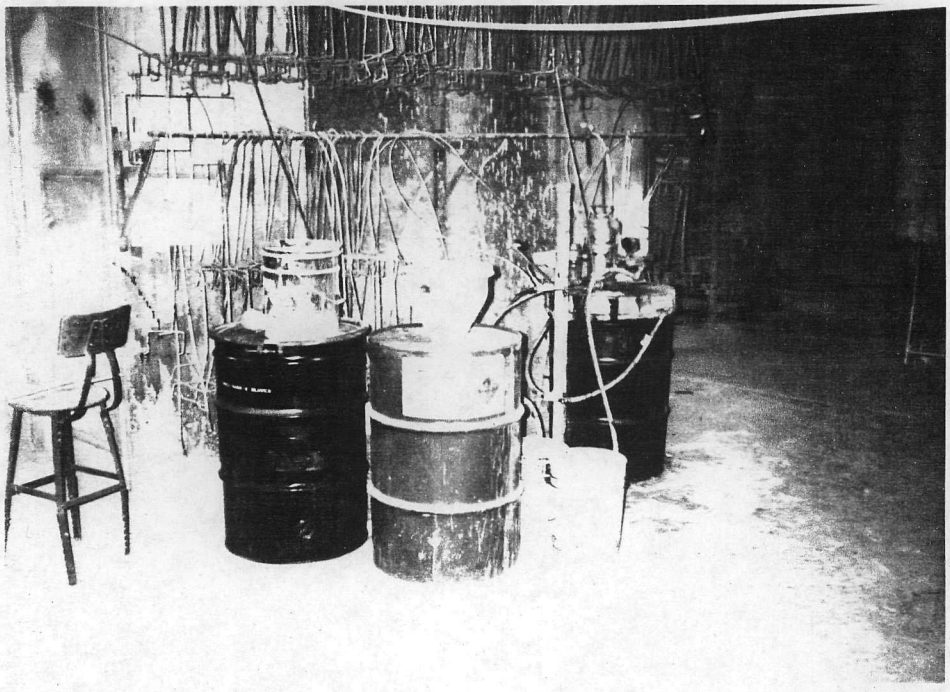

Photo No.: 6 **Location:** SWMU 1
Orientation: Southwest **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: The Paint Room Satellite Accumulation Drum used for the accumulation of combined paint/solvent waste generated by painting operations at the facility.

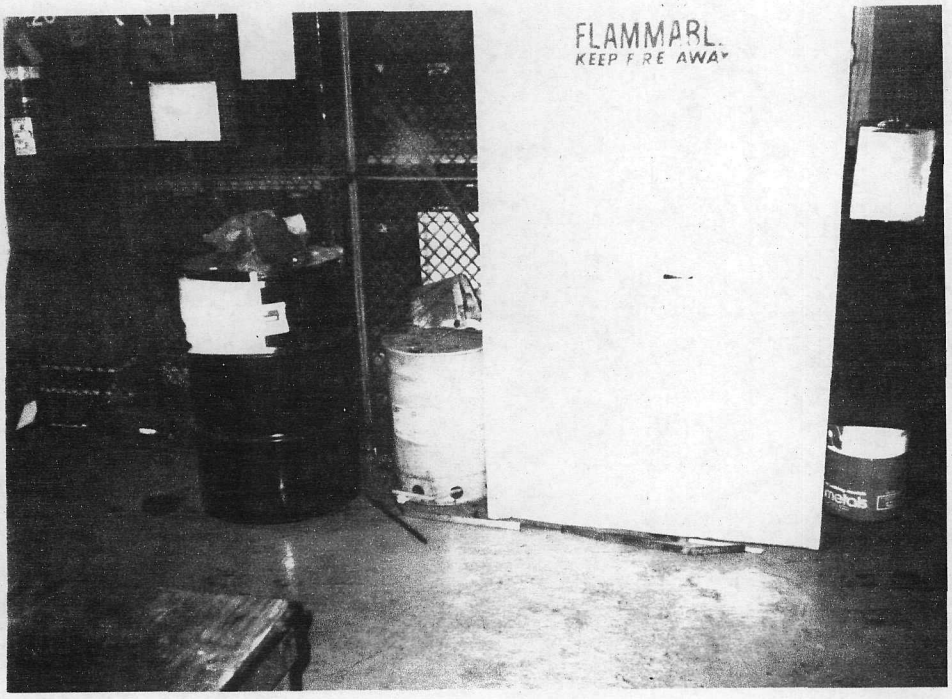

Photo No.: 7 **Location:** SWMU 9
Orientation: North **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: The 5-gallon Solder Dross Bucket located in the circuit board area near the center of the building.

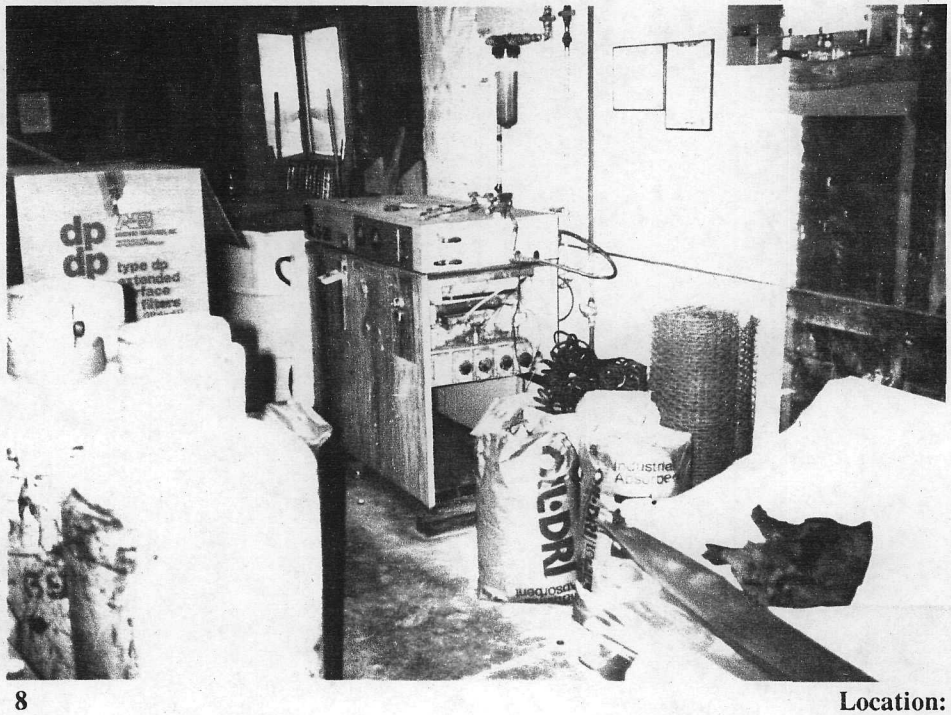

Photo No.: 8 **Location:** SWMU 8
Orientation: West **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: The solvent still located in the Solvent Still Area near the south side of the building.

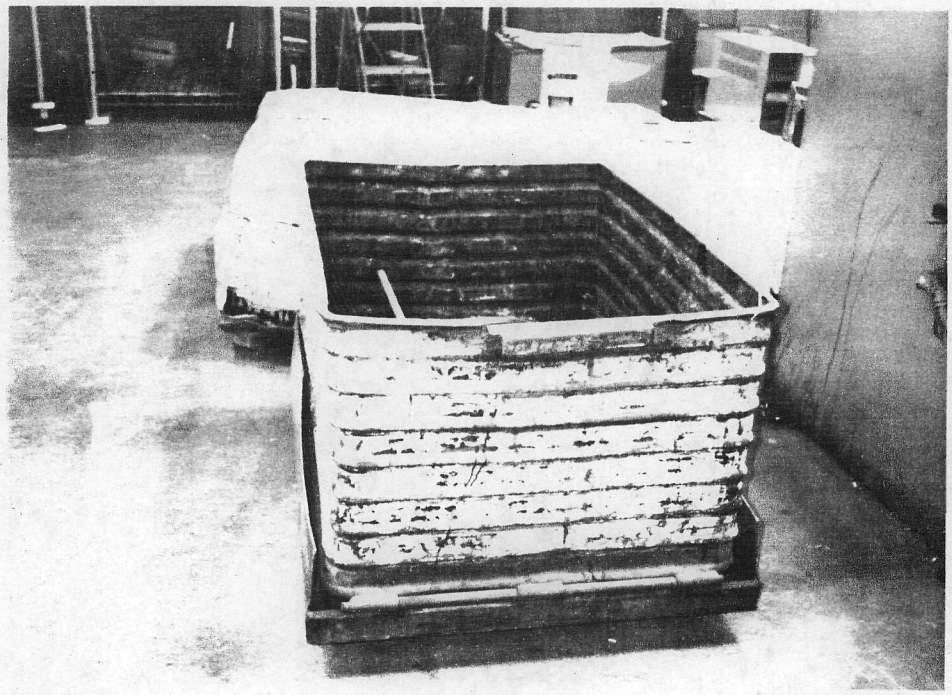

Photo No.: 9 **Location:** SWMU 5
Orientation: South **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: The one cubic-yard Scrap Metal Hopper located in the machine shop near the southeast corner of the building.

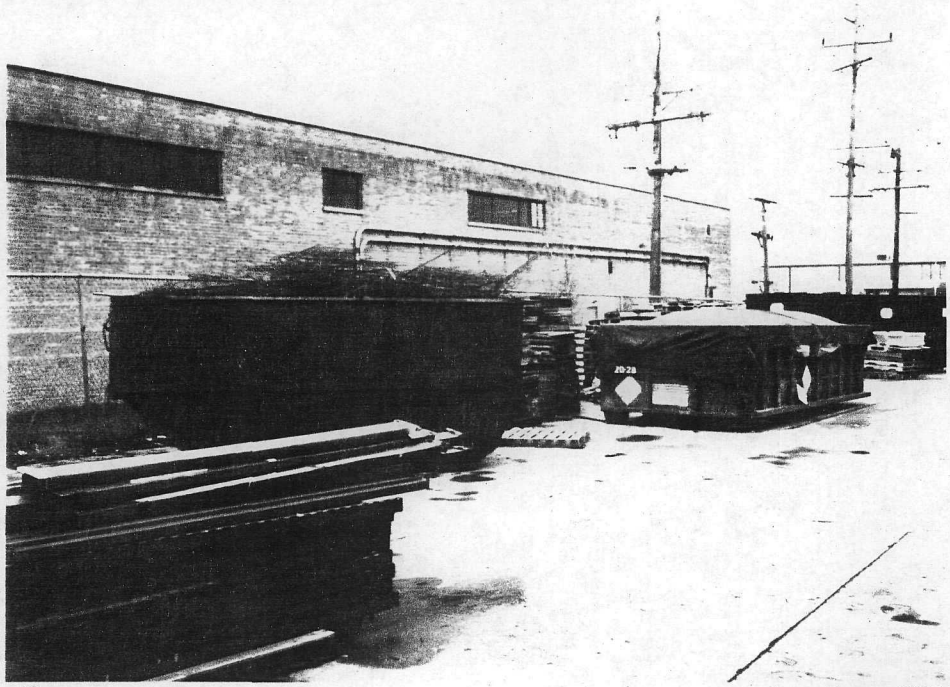

Photo No.: 10 **Location:** SWMU 3 and 6
Orientation: Southwest **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: The 20 cubic-yard Scrap Metal Roll-off (SWMU 6) and the 30 cubic-yard Paint Filter Roll-off (SWMU 3) located on a concrete slab on the south side of the building.

Photo No.: 11 **Location:** AOC 1
Orientation: Southwest **Date:** April 23, 1992
Description: An area of Stained Surface Soils located on the south side of the building. The staining appeared to be caused by spillage from the pipes connected to the two No. 2 fuel oil USTs.

END OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ATTACHMENT C

VISUAL SITE INSPECTION FIELD NOTES

4/23/92 Sola Electric
Joe Weslock & Val Farrell, Dynamac
Ronald Schriner, Mgr of manufacturing engineering
Sunny, some sun showers, approx 55°F.

facility in process of moving manuf. thru processes to Alabama. Most already moved - remainder moved by June 1992.

Sola Electric is subsidiary of General Signal Corp.

206,000 sq. ft under roof

offices in West side. Remainder is production area.

JOW

Sola Electric Company
Division of General Signal Corporation
1717 N. Bassy Rd.
Elk Grove Village, IL

owned by Sola
& operated

Bldg built in 1960. Originally
mfg transformers & ballasts for
lighting & power conditioning
equipments. Provides constant
supply protection.

Sola stepped transformer & ballast
mfg sometime in late 1960's.

X-formers & ballast mfg moved to
Canada plant.

Sola purchased filled capacitors.
Sola does replace capacitors for
customers.

RAM

Acid lead batteries also replaced intact

① transformer & ballasts
② printed circuit board "stuffing"
↳ some solder machine lead waste associated with this operation. - ceased about 2-3 yrs ago.
③ power conditioners

Power Conditioners
- machine shop - stamped shells
- coils wound. transformers assembled here - printed circuit boards mounted. subtl sub-assembly. + testing + checking.

Waste streams:
paints solvents. Obsolete paints. > 6 mos old. or reject. Combined GW
w/ emptied dirty solvents.

GW

Waste paints/solvents

Paints - old or rejected paints.
Solvents -
111 TCA - used to wipe down machines. Replace "several" years ago. (3½-4 yrs ago).
Switched to different solvent.
Switched to citrus-based solvents about 6 mo. ago.

Xylene. During normal operations, generated about 1 Drum/mo.

-> accumulation drum for machinery cleaning was in paint vault.

Wet booths, solvents - based.
3 booths (2 in operation normally)

Dry filter booth exhaust overspray.

---

solvents generated from purging lines & switching/cleaning guns

---

gw

1-55-gal drum used to collect waste solvent from cleaning paint lines during full operation, filled about 1 drum/mo.

Other wastes - capacitors being replaced for customers - taken out

solvent - transporter - SET envtl. to their facility

→ capacitors taken out whole & placed in drums. ≈ 20-25 drums/yr. Drums shipped & Marine shale - scrubbed & incinerated

PCB capacitors placed in separate drum. Transported by SET to Ohio, then Marine Shale - maybe 1 drum/year Chicago area

JO

Acid-lead batteries. Collected in 55-gal drums in "Stores" area. ~~about~~ 50,000 ~~60,000~~ pds/year -> Highland Metals transp. to for. in Highland, IC - reclaim lead

sheet metal gen. phased down 10-15 yrs ago. fabrication stopped 4 yrs ago
Shearing, punching, brake
Metal sold for recycling - not sure who. Generated 1 unit/2 over 2-3 mos. (40 cf)

Filters changed daily - taken to Gondola (out transp.). exported by SET contl to landfill in Racine, WI. Special waste. Aqueous analysis pulled about 6 times/year.

gone

Solder Dross - solder operation
deac. about 2 yrs. ago. Dross
generated by skimming impurities
off top (mostly lead) - 5-gal buckets
taken to storage area. Acc 2,000 pounds,
then sent off-site for reclamation.
IEPA determined this to be solid,
non-claimable by-product. Formerly
generated 2 4,000 pds/year.

Solder operation's organic flux -
chlorinated flux "184 flux" generated
during pumping (89 or 90) - about
1-2 drums - sent as special waste -
sent via SET to treatment facility
in Houston for incineration.

Solvent distillation unit in repair
dept. - last used in 1980. Maintenance
solvents reclaimed.

gm

still bottoms, personal protective equipment, oil slag combined & shipped off-site. 4-6 drums/yr. - sent to SET & Houston facility for incineration

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8,200 lbs of parting compound generated during 89/90 pumping - non-haz, special sent to Michigan disposal via SET

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once/yr. - MWRDGC sample/analysis non-hazardous

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2 USTs on-site - #2 fuel oil - 12,000-gal each. Tanks checked daily - no evidence of leaking. Volume monitoring - gauge on tanks. Planning on removal summer '92 - about 32 yrs old

---

Products welding, hand soldering & UST vents. No permits for painting

gow

Current RCRA status (post-closure)
-> facility rep. unsure of status
-> closure done Nov. 90. Approved
Dec. 90

Elk Grove Industrial Park -
mostly distribution center.
8.9-acre property
currently about 1220 employees
was up to 450 (pre-closure)
→ about 180 office people

was farmland prior to 1960.
Guard 24 hrs/day, 7 days/wk.
ACE security - electronic monitor

---

fence along south & east borders
A small creek is East of facility
- residential area - about 1 mile west

---

no history of releases or spills

---

gw

timeframes

PCB Capacitors	1960-present mid-70s-dropped off
NON PCB	1970s-present
batteries	1989-present
Dross	Mid 1970s-1990
Painting	1960-present
Metal Fab.	1960-±87
Skid	Mid-70s-present

Semi-permit production, operated 3 shifts/day, phased down to 2, then 1 (call 5 days/week)

---

12 noon - began walk-through

Millitex - solder supplier & takes back waste

1:10 - completed walk-through & returned to entry room. Concluded discussion & left list of 9 documents requested.

JDW